

February and photographed the nest, during which time I noticed that besides the two adults who fed the young many times, a third bird in juvenile plumage fed the nestlings four times over a period of two hours. I believe this to be the first record of co-operative nesting behaviour in the Little Wood-Swallow.

—JOHN ESTBERGS, Helena Valley.

**Graphium Butterflies at Koolan Island.**—The butterflies of Koolan Island were recorded by Koch and van Ingen (1957, *W. Aust. Nat.*, 11: 98). A species of papilionid to add to this list is *Graphium enrypylus nyctinus* (Waterhouse and Lyell, 1914). Two specimens were collected by Mr. F. C. van Ingen at Koolan Island, W.A., one on 28 December 1973, the other on 4 January 1974. They are lodged in the Western Australian Museum (W.A.M. Reg. Nos. 74/1082-3).

The distribution of *Graphium enrypylus*, which has some thirteen subspecies, includes India, southern China, southern Japan, south-east Asia, New Guinea and northern and eastern Australia. *G. e. nyctinus* was previously known from Darwin and Groote Eylandt. The only other subspecies in Australia is *G. e. lycan* which occurs from Cape York to Sydney.

—L. E. KOCH, Western Australian Museum.

**Incursion of Painted Finches into the North-Eastern Goldfields.**—1973 was a drought breaking year in the north-eastern goldfields and North-eastern Division, with some localities recording double their average rainfall. A trip across the centre, through the Warburton Ranges to Alice Springs in August-September, was through a carpet of vegetation the whole way.

The Painted Finch (*Zonaeginthus pictus*) was noticed at various localities in Western Australia and the Northern Territory, from Gahnda Rock Hole (Yowalga 1: 250,000 map) eastwards, making me familiar with a bird I had not seen before. Thus it was with great interest I observed this bird on three occasions soon after returning to Leonora, and once early in 1974.

Locations and dates of observations are listed below and are occasions where positive identification, by observation through 7x50 binoculars, was made. Maps referred to are Department of National Mapping 1:250,000 series.

Date	Map	Grid Reference	Number
18 September, 1973	Menzies	429365	2 birds
9 October, 1973	Leonora	371412	4 birds
9 October, 1973	Menzies	354403	2 birds
4 February, 1974	Leonora	435417	15 birds

Thus this irruption south and west of the bird's usual range has led to sightings 37 and 50 miles west of Leonora, at Gwalia (2½ miles south of Leonora) and 29 miles ENE of Menzies. No doubt this movement was facilitated by abundant surface water and feed throughout the whole area.

—DON REID, Gwalia.

**An Observation of the White Wagtail (*Motacilla alba*) in Western Australia.**—About May 1971 Messrs. I. Cooke and W. A. Gibb, then of the Waterfowl Research unit of the Department of Fisheries and Fauna, Perth, sought my help in identifying a strange black-and-white passerine bird that they had recently seen in the Katanning district (250 km SE of Perth).

The bird was a little smaller than a White-winged Triller (*Lalage suenrii*) and looked like a miniature Magpielark (*Grallina cyanoleuca*). It was found in Douglas's Swamp, 15 km WNW of Woodanilling. While Cooke and Gibb were describing the bird I made an 'identikit' drawing of it. The forehead, face, throat, lower breast and abdomen were white;